

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. I.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1821.

[NO. 52.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription price of the **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is **Three Dollars** per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, and Medicines,*

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1a27

J. MURPHY.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of *Huntsville*, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—30tf

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at *Charlotte*, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of *SIMON*; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of *Prince William*, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wille*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILLE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the *Richmond Enquirer* are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the *Western Carolinian* for payment.

Millinery Business.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that she intends carrying on the **MILLINERY BUSINESS**, in all its various branches, viz: Making Ladies' Dresses, Head Dresses, Bonnets, &c. &c. Having procured some of the newest Northern and Southern fashions, she flatters herself with the hope of being able to suit the taste of the ladies of *Salisbury*, and those of the adjacent country. She will alter and clean Straw Bonnets. Merchants wishing to have goods worked up, can procure them done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber at Mr. Wm. Rough's, next door to Mr. John Beard's, Main-street, *Salisbury*.

Orders from the country will be carefully and punctually attended to.

ELLEN DUFFY.

Salisbury, May 18, 1821. 50

NORTH CAROLINA,

SURRY COUNTY:

CCOURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for May, A. D. 1821: Stephen Herring, assignee, vs. James Bolt and Charles Bolt, sen.: Original attachment, levied on four negroes, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday of August next, and then there replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against them, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1821.

13wt62

J. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA,

SURRY COUNTY:

CCOURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for May, A. D. 1821: President and Directors of the State Bank vs. Alexander Bryson: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore *Ordered* by the court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the court house in Rockford, on the 2d Monday of August next, and then there replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, Clerk of said court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, 1821.

13wt62

J. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the *WESTERN CAROLINIAN*.

Salisbury Academy.

ON the 16th of April the exercises of the male department of this Institution commenced, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Freeman, who will also superintend the education of the females. During upwards of twenty years Dr. Freeman has presided, principally, over the flourishing academies at Edenton and Newbern, in this State; from which institutions he received the most honorable testimonies of his superior talents as a teacher and his uncommon success in the difficult task of uniting gentleness with a due regard to discipline, in the government of his pupils. The best evidences which can be given of the qualifications of Dr. Freeman, may be derived from the facts, that during this whole period, the institutions over which he has presided have flourished beyond any former example. For the satisfaction of those, who may not be acquainted with the character of Dr. Freeman, we would subjoin the following extracts, from a "voluntary tribute of thanks" communicated by the Trustees of Newbern Academy, on his retiring from their service; among whom we notice some of the most distinguished names our state can boast:—"This Seminary, under his direction, has flourished beyond all former experience. In school discipline, in the varied qualifications of a teacher, in success in advancing the progress of his pupils and in unwearied diligence and zeal, Dr. Freeman has always been considered by the Trustees as unrivaled, and entitled to their undivided acknowledgments: and the Trustees would avail themselves of the opportunity to tender their testimony in the highest commendation of his social, moral, and religious deportment."

The following branches of education are taught: English—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, and use of the Globes, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition and Declamation.

In Latin—Ruddiman's and Adam's Grammar, Cordes, Historiz Sacre, Viri Romae, 6 books of Caesar, Ovid Expurgata, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Salust's wars with Cataline and Jugurtha, Horace throughout, Mair's Introduction, Prosody.

In Greek—Valpy's or Wettenthal's Grammar, Greek Testament, Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles, Græca Minora, Græca Majora, Xenophon, Homer, Neilson's Exercises and Prosody.

In the Female Department, Dr. Freeman will be assisted by Miss Slater, in the literary and classical branches, while Miss Mitchell will continue to conduct the ornamental. Of the talents and qualifications of these Ladies, to improve the minds, and polish the manners of their pupils, the Trustees, from ample experience, can give the most decided approbation.

Under such auspices, the Trustees feel assured this Institution must flourish. To render it a nursery of all the polite and useful branches of education, as well as of correct moral and religious principles and feelings, will be their unremitting aim; and they feel confidence in saying, that no similar institution in the State can now claim superior advantages.

In this department the studies and books used will be: Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Pike's or Walsh's Arithmetic, Geography with the use of the Globes, Whelpley's and Tyler's Histories, Blair's Rhetoric, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Andrew's Logic, Chemistry, Euclid, Composition; and, if required, Algebra, and the Languages.

As it is the natural disposition of youth, when unrestrained, to run into extravagance, the trustees earnestly desire that parents or guardians bringing scholars to this academy, should place them under the special care of some judicious person, with instructions to attend to their wants, and regulate their purchases of necessary articles out of the stores. The importance of this requisition must be apparent to every person of reflection and experience. The trustees have no other interest in the success of these institutions, than to furnish to the rising generation opportunities of education. To accomplish this object, they have devoted much of their time and attention, and have gone to very considerable expense in erecting two large and commodious edifices, in procuring maps, and other indispensable articles for the schools. Besides these disbursements, the current expenses of the institution, for salaries to the teachers, and other purposes, amount to about \$3,000 per year. It is therefore indispensable that parents and guardians should be punctual in paying the tuition charges; and to avoid the uncertainty and trouble of after collection, it is positively required that the tuition money, in all cases, shall be paid when the certificate of admission is taken out.—By order of the Board.

May 1, 1821.

T. L. COWAN, Sec'y.

Boarding may be had in respectable families for 75 to 80 dollars the year.

Catawba Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Catawba Navigation Company have required the payment of the third instalment, of Ten Dollars, upon each and every share subscribed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such agent as he shall appoint to receive the same. The shares of subscribers, failing to make such payment, will be sold at Auction, in the town of Lincolnton, on the 18th day of June next; and if the stock should not sell for the amount due, with interest from the time it was called for, and expenses of sale, the stockholders will be immediately proceeded against for the balance, according to the terms of the charter.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC T. AVERY, President.

May 8, 1821.—6w48

Committed to Jail,

IN Montgomery county, North-Carolina, on the 18th of April, a NEGRO fellow, who says he belongs to Jacob Hyles of Lincoln county, N. C. Said negro is of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 30 or 35 years of age, and says his name is TOM. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take away his property, otherwise the law will be strictly attended to.

April 29, 1821.

4w49

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lincoln county, seven miles above Lincolnton, on the South Fork, on the 3d instant, a Negro man named TOM.—Tom is 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, pretty active, yellow complexion, and large white eyes.—Any person securing him in any jail, or bringing him to me, will be reasonably rewarded.

April 14, 1821.—152r

JACOB HOYLE.

AGRICULTURAL.



Columbia's sons spurn not the rugged toil;
Your nation's glory is a cultur'd soil.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON DEEP PLOUGHING AND THE CULTIVATION OF INDIAN CORN.

Mr. Skinner—You have regretted to me that you did not receive more communications from North Carolina, a state from which you numbered so many respectable patrons to your paper.—It is to be lamented that there is not more interest felt and displayed in this state on the important subject of agricultural improvement; more especially so, when it is considered that North Carolina is almost entirely agricultural, as the number of those engaged in other pursuits, can be said to bear hardly any proportion to the vast majority engaged in the cultivation of the earth. Why does not this state emulate the noble examples set by Massachusetts and New York? who have so munificently patronized agriculture; who have by legislative acts, given new life and energy to agricultural improvement, and what is not to be disregarded, added highly in the public eye to its importance and respectability, by the fact that their most distinguished citizens were the most forward to promote so laudable an object. If there is a state in the Union where agriculture eminently deserves to be encouraged and patronized, it is in this, where nature has been so liberal of her gifts—a highly diversified, but generous soil, and varied climate, offer to the cultivator, as a rich reward for his toils, the most valued productions, either for sustenance, commerce, or manufactures—and the numerous rivers which intersect the state, are so many facilities, if their navigation was skilfully improved, for conveying those products to ready markets. Let the motto of every Carolinian be, "Honour the Plough," and let us duly appreciate the great natural advantages we enjoy, and skilfully improve them, and we shall soon reap the rich harvest of Individual Wealth, State Prosperity and State Importance.

But to return to the subjects of this communication, which is to offer some remarks on DEEP PLOUGHING, and the cultivation of Indian Corn. Several of your late numbers have contained remarks as to the best modes of ploughing and cultivating corn, and as there appears to be a difference of opinion among your correspondents, I am induced to offer you mine, sanctioned by experience. The most important point to be attended to in the cultivation of Indian corn, and upon which the success of all other operations depends, is deep ploughing. The Maize is a "little tree," and has roots correspondent to its size, which strike deep in the earth for sustenance, and hence require a deep stirred soil for this purpose. But how is deep ploughing to be most easily and effectually attained? I answer by cultivating corn in ridges and furrows. By the aid of these we are enabled to stir a soil much deeper, with the same draught, than we could do upon a flat surface, and in less time too. This is an advantage gained by the position of ridges and furrows—it is very important, and one which I suspect few have rightly considered. If I were asked what was the first and cardinal principle to be kept steadily in view, in the improvement of land, I should answer, *the gradual deepening of the soil*. I would rather dispense with manuring than deep ploughing, because a soil that was once originally good, may be brought back to its pristine fertility, (however exhausted) by deep ploughing, rest and change of crops without the aid of animal manure. Let us suppose a field in the position of ridges and furrows—the ridges five and a half feet apart, from centre to centre, with deep and wide water furrows between them, and that it is to be broken up for Indian corn. I would proceed by reversing the ridges and making the new ridge over the old water furrow; in doing this, much labor is saved in ploughing, because the deep water furrow enables the plough to cut off a wide slice* on each side of it, by which it is filled,

* Slice means the earth raised and turned over by the plough into a furrow.

without needing itself a touch of the plough share, leaving a strip of the old ridge, so narrow, that a large trowel-hoe-plough with two mould boards, may split it. And thus three furrows reverse ridges of five and a half feet wide. The old water furrow enables the ploughing to be done deeper than could otherwise be effected, as it is a receptacle for the two slices by which it is filled; and these leave wide and deep furrows, to receive each moiety of the residue of the old ridges. The deep ploughing and complete subversion of the sod, produced by the strength of three horses, with the advantage of the water furrow to receive the slices, bury seeds so deep, that few can pierce the tegument, which greatly facilitates the culture of the corn crop. If the ploughing has been well executed according to the mode just described, it will be found by running a stick into the centre of the new ridge, that it will penetrate a mass of loosened earth ten or twelve inches deep, before it reaches the hard pan below, and precisely too in the place where the Indian corn is to stand and grow, which gives fine scope for its roots to push forth deep and vigorously in every direction; and should there have been turned under a good coat of vegetable matter, it is buried so low by means of the deep and wide water furrow, which is a receptacle for it, as not to be disturbed in the after cultivation; and moreover, the corn is enabled to be planted, and to sprout in a bed of clean earth above it. By the advantages of high ridges and deep furrows you not only gain a much deeper tilth, but you do the work in less time (by reversing five and a half feet ridges at three slices) than the same ground could be ploughed by flushing it into a flat surface.

Planting commences by opening a furrow in the centre of each ridge, by a trowel-hoe-plough having two mould boards, and I endeavor to have the furrow as deep as practicable, without disturbing the vegetable cover turned under below, in order that the corn may be planted deep. My reasons for deep planting are these: when we first commenced the system of ridging in this section of the state, we committed the error of not opening the ridge deep enough, and of planting the corn too high; the consequence was that the corn did not take good root, that when it grew large, it fell down by its own weight, and that every gust of wind prostrated it injuriously. But since it has been planted deeper, much labour is saved in putting dirt to the corn, for if there is a mass of loosened earth around, the roots will take a wide and sure hold on the soil and will stand up well.—I have a machine for covering the seed corn which effects a great saving of labour. With it you could cover as much corn per day, if drawn by a brisk walking horse as ten hands can drop; it is of quadrangular shape, light and easily managed by a boy—the fore part consisting of teeth knocks off all the clods that may be found on the ridge, whilst the hinder part covers the corn with the loosened earth, and all done at one stroke of the machine. It is equally well adapted to cover all other drilled crops, such as peas, cotton seed, sweet and Irish potatoes, &c. As soon as the corn is fairly up, the cultivator is introduced, an implement which cannot be too much valued by those who raise drill crops. It is drawn by one horse, penetrates to the depth of six inches, (where the ground has been previously deeply ploughed,) effectually stirs and loosens the earth, destroys grass and without exposing the soil to the sun.—After the cultivators have gone over the corn, they lie by until the grass begins to appear, then they are again introduced, the hoe following.

But the hoe work is light, as the hoers have only to weed about four inches along the line corn, on the centre of the ridge; boys of 12

† There never was a more absurd practice in Southern Agriculture, than the old one of hilling up corn with hoes at the time of "laying by the corn." This practice consisted in making a large conical hill immediately around the stalk of the corn, by taking the dirt with broad hoes from a space of two or three feet circumference around the stalk; which was in fact taking the dirt from the place where there was the greatest mass of roots, and putting it where it was to do an injury by stifling those prop shoots which the stalk puts forth at the surface of the ground to support it against winds. In deep and pulverized ground, the greatest ramification of corn roots will be found at some distance from the stalk, and there is no necessity under such circumstances, to aid the stalk by a hill of dirt immediately around it, as it will in such a prepared soil, if let alone, deep root itself.—See this practice exposed in Thomas Moore's work on "The errors of American Agriculture."

Let furrow be appropriated to the space in which the plough moves. And the small hollows that appear between the slices when a ridge is ploughed, may be termed seams.

and 15 years old, easily keep up with grown laborers at this business. The cultivators at one stroke clean the ground, from near the corn out to the edge of the middle water furrow (and this furrow is kept open and clean by the trowel-hoe plough) so that only two strokes are run with the cultivators between each row of corn. The corn is then left to grow until it gets about waist high, which will be about the 10th or 15th of June, it then receives the only ploughing which is given it during its cultivation. Agreeing with "Furius Cresinus," in one of your late numbers, "I dare not dispense with ploughing altogether in the cultivation of Indian corn," although in dry summers, I believe the cultivators would be sufficient to make the crop, with the necessary hoe work after planting. This ploughing is done with a mould board plough, drawn by two horses, and only one furrow is run on each side of the corn, with the mould board next the corn. This furrow is run so far from the corn, that the earth raised by the mould board, will not quite reach the corn, but be left on each side of it, so as to form a narrow trough on the ridge along which it stands; the hoes follow for the second and last time, and chop what grass may be found along the line of the corn, and level the ridge by filling up the trough left by the ploughing. As Mr. Tor observes in pages 102 and 106, this ploughing being the only deep one received by the corn after it is planted, being bestowed upon it whilst it is young, and its roots short, and being run near a foot from it, the roots of the corn by this mode of culture, wholly escape injury, and the effects of drought on the plant being thus diminished, its product is increased." Again, "Its roots are never cut in one direction, and this great depth of tilth thus early obtained, by superseding the occasion for deep ploughing in the latter period of its growth, saves them in the other." More corn has been destroyed by ploughing it too late than by any other mode whatever. It has frequently pained me to behold the plough introduced into the fields of corn just shooting into tassel—its roots are cut and lacerated, a drought ensues, the corn loses its green and fresh appearance, becomes shrivelled and stationary in its growth, and by this untimely ploughing (unless the season is extremely favorable) dwindles to half a crop.

After the corn is ploughed, the cultivators may again be introduced, if necessary, until the corn acquires such size as to shade the ground, and not to be injured by any grass that may appear. It should have been observed that the trowel-hoe plough, with two mould boards, is occasionally run once in the middle of each row, to keep open the water furrow. Our ridges are laid off on a horizontal level, and it is necessary that the water furrow, be kept deep and wide by the trowel-hoe plough to hold superfluous rain, and thereby prevent the soil from washing—Of this implement, so indispensable in the system of ridging, I would remark, that by laying aside the coulter on the point of the hoe, and by substituting a strong rod to pass through the hoe and the beam, and keyed above, that it works much better; in all my trials, I found the coulter a complete incumbrance, and was almost the cause of my despairing of the use of an implement, without which I would abandon the ridge system. In the hope that some of the hints contained in this communication, may be useful to the patrons of your highly valued paper in this state, where the mode of cultivating corn, herein recommended, is rapidly spreading, I subscribe myself, yours, &c.

GEO. W. JEFFREYS.

Person county, N. C.

Anecdote of the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa.—It is not generally known that the present Emperor of Austria is a man of very confined intellectual powers. Of all the persons with whom Napoleon was in alliance, he thought of no one so contemptibly as of his father in law. One day being particularly vexed at something which the Emperor of Austria had done, he observed to one of his courtiers, that the Emperor was an old ganache.* Maria Louisa, who was present, asked the meaning of the word, but the Emperor wisely evaded the question. Two or three days afterwards she asked the Minister Cambaceres what the word meant. Cambaceres, like a prudent man, first ascertained who had used the expression, and to whom it had been applied. The Empress very ingeniously told him. "Madam," said he, "the word signifies a wise, reflecting statesman, who looks before he leaps."

Not long after this Napoleon went to Russia, and left Maria Louisa regent of the empire. She was one day sitting in council with the cabinet ministers, discussing the merits of a plan for the defence of the frontiers; turning to Talleyrand, she said, "To you, M. Talleyrand, I entrust this arrangement, for I am thoroughly convinced that

* The word ganache is applied in France familiarly as an opprobrious epithet to distinguish persons who are particularly stupid and obstinate. It is perhaps one of the most offensive words that can possibly be used when thus applied. Being little known to females, it was quite natural that the Empress should not be acquainted with its signification.

you are a complete ganache." All the ministers stared except Cambaceres, who smiled in his sleeve, but he was too wise to offer any explanation at that time to the mortified Talleyrand and the rest of the astonished cabinet.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

Foreign.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at Norfolk, has enabled our faithful and attentive correspondent, Mr. W. C. Lyford, to transmit to us a very interesting summary of European news. The disastrous conclusion of the revolution in Naples, appears to be fully confirmed; but other causes of interruption to the tranquillity of Europe still exist, which will continue to give interest to the expected news from that quarter of the globe.—*Balt. American.*

By the brig Edward, capt. Smith, from Leith, I have received Edinburgh papers to the 9th, containing London dates to the 6th April, two days later than those by the Amity and Hector at New-York. The following is a summary of their contents:

The Paris papers of the 3d April contain the sequel of the accounts relative to the submission of the Capital, and some of the principal fortresses of the kingdom of Naples, to the Austrians, without a demonstration of resistance.—On the 23d March, a column of the Austrian army entered the capital, and defiled before the king's palace, in presence of the Regent, the Duke of Calabria, and his brother, the prince of Salerno. On the same day, the prince regent published, in the form of a proclamation, a letter from the king, dated at Florence on the 19th. In this letter his majesty attributes the evils that have befallen the people, to the blind obstinacy of the Revolutionists. A royal ordinance was promulgated in the king's name on the 24th, appointing a provisional government. The prince, duke of Calabria, who has hitherto exercised the functions of royalty, is not named among the persons who are to administer it, so that it is to be presumed his authority and influence have fallen with the revolution.

Telegraphic advices were also received at Paris on the 30th April, stating, that on the evening of the 25th ult. the Lazzaroni assembled tumultuously in the streets, and would have executed summary vengeance upon the Carbonari who could be found, had not their designs been frustrated by the Austrians; on the following day tranquillity was entirely restored.

No distinct information had been received as to the progress of affairs throughout the north and northwest of Piedmont, or as to the operations of gen. Latour about Novara. It was said that a declaration of the three Potentates of Austria, Russia and Prussia, against the Piedmontese insurrection, similar to that against Naples, would be shortly published.

Some serious disturbances have taken place at Genoa—and although it is said tranquillity had been again restored, yet the same account adds, that "the storm threatens evils, and things have occurred which have exasperated the people to such a pitch that we have passed three very bad days indeed." On the 23d March the people laid hold of the governor by force, and dragged him into the city, but they saved his life, and put him into prison, in order, they said, to be adjudged by a council of war. On the 22d, common and grape shot were fired on the people, a thing never seen before in any revolution in Genoa—but the wounded and killed were confined altogether among the soldiery and themselves, and good order was established again in a few days.

A considerable sensation was caused in London on the morning of the 6th ult. by a story put into circulation of an insurrection in the Ionian Islands, connected with alarming projects on the part of Russia. It appeared, after strict inquiry, that the report originated in a letter received in town announcing the rising of the Greeks at Odesa. This insurrection is of the most formidable kind.

Explanations have taken place between the British and Russian governments relative to the passing of the Dardanelles, by a Russian fleet, (the British government, as well as the Ottoman Porte, protesting against it,)—but nothing is said to have occurred to interrupt the harmony and good understanding of the two governments.

Extraordinary Suicide.—The foreign journals lately mentioned that a Frenchman had put an end to his existence, by jumping into the crater of Mount Vesuvius. As there is no instance of the kind upon record since the days of Empedocles, we are enabled, by the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Bristol, now on the continent, to confirm the statement in the foreign journals: "I have now to recount a most tragical event. On the 10th of January I visited Vesuvius, in company with a Mr. Gauteret, my companion also in my voyage from Marseilles. There was nothing remarkable in his manner, except that on our return to the Hermitage, he took up a pen, and effaced his name which he had previously written in the Hermit's book. We agreed to revisit the mountain, and the following Thursday he called on me for that purpose; but having found the former visit prejudicial to my health, I excused myself, and he left me, seeming rather disappointed. On reading the awful catastrophe on the following week in the public prints, I visited the Hermitage, on the Sunday,

where he slept, after passing the whole day in the mountain. On Monday he employed himself in collecting pieces of lava; on Tuesday, after telling the hermit he must on Tuesday to see the mountain, was accompanied by his guide. He had no sooner reached the crater, than he gave his watch and hat to his guide, likewise a piece of money, desiring him to impress the lava, a common practice, but probably done to divert his attention. He then enveloped himself in his mantle, and plunged into the burning crater, whence he was immediately thrown out, and presented a most horrid spectacle, all in flames. The guide saw him descending the river of fire till he could see him no more! He has left a memorandum in the book, exonerating the guide from all suspicion of guilt; and stating it to be his voluntary act, he having been always unfortunate in life."

NAPOLEON.

In the British House of Commons on the 29th of March, Mr. Hume moved for an account attending the detention of Napoleon Bonaparte. He said that the expenses of the year 1819, agreeably to an estimate in his possession, amounted to 449,674 pounds.—He called for copies of all the correspondence attending his detention, and also moved for an account of what England had paid towards the same for the last five years. The motion was agreed to.

Sir Robert Wilson said he was anxious to take the first opportunity which presented itself of protesting in the most solemn manner against the detention of Napoleon. (A laugh.) Gentlemen, he said, might laugh, but he expressed the sentiment of every just and humane man in Europe. In his detention, he could see nothing but dishonor, the violation of national faith, and the stain of national character. He considered his imprisonment a breach of faith, &c.

Mr. Crocker denied that England was guilty of the slightest breach of faith towards Bonaparte.

Sir R. Wilson said no law of nations could justify his son being withheld from him; that Bonaparte might say, what Mithridates did to the Romans, "Non sum remissus sed reversus, si non credis, dimittite me."

Mr. Goulburn said the gallant general had made an historical mistake; Bonaparte himself said he came to us as Themistocles did to the Persians. (A laugh.)

The hon. C. H. Hutchinson expressed his disapprobation of the cruel and mean policy which was pursued towards Napoleon; it was equally opposed to every principle of justice, humanity, and honor. Was it befitting the British nation that she should become jailer to the Holy Alliance; that she should act in base subserviency to the despots of the world! After their flagrant acts—acts which deserved the execration of mankind, he would ask ministers on what pretence they would now declare the detention of Napoleon was necessary for the liberties of mankind. Napoleon, even in the worst days of his power, never was guilty of any aggression upon the liberties of mankind half so dangerous or so daring as the acts which had recently marked the unholy councils of the Allies. For 20 years, the allies had been calling on their subjects to assist them against the tyranny of Bonaparte. He asked, how was Italy treated? On a principle, against the prevalence of which the people of England, for 25 years, had been called upon to guard by spending their blood and treasure. As the Allies had broken all their promises, to detain Napoleon in his present captivity was an act of unexampled tyranny and oppression towards the individual, and dangerous, by its example, to the rest of mankind.

It would be well for Austria or Russia, and the despots of the Holy Alliance, to concur in an act which so well agreed with their general character: but that we should act as the perpetual jailers of Napoleon was most horrible and disgraceful. Half a million of money per annum, or nearly that sum, was expended for this purpose for ships, troops, &c. The people must be the most besotted in the world, if they continued to approve such expenditure for such cause. He felt it to be every way outrageous to undertake such an expenditure, and to violate the principles of the law of nations, to satisfy the disgraceful appetite of the tyrants of the Holy Alliance.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 23.—Mr. Duncan Campbell, who is well known at the police offices for his careful observance of acts of parliament, appeared at the Mansion-house against a Jew boy, named Allen, and charged him with a robbery. The evidence being incontrovertible, the chief clerk drew up a recognizance in the usual manner, binding Mr. Campbell to prosecute. Mr. Campbell said he had no objection to give evidence against the person who robbed him, but there was, he believed, no act which compelled a man to prosecute a thief; the King was the prosecutor. The city solicitor, upon being questioned by the Lord Mayor upon the liability of Mr. Campbell, in the event of his refusing to prosecute, said, without hesitation, that Mr. Campbell could be committed to prison. Mr. Campbell defied the city solicitor to produce an act which could compel him to prosecute. The latter immediately referred to the 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary, chap. 13, entitled "an act touching the bailment of persons;" but, upon reading the chapter, he found that not one word was said upon the subject of compelling any person to prosecute! The learned gentleman then admitted that there existed an error in the manner of binding over parties to prosecute; the act merely required that persons should be bound over to

give evidence. The word prosecute was then blotted out of the recognizance, and Mr. Campbell signed the bond, requiring him merely to give evidence. As soon as the boy was ordered to be committed, Mr. Campbell said he should take care that justice should be done. "I'll make his majesty's attorney general," said he, "prosecute the prisoner." The lord mayor observed, that the legislature must interfere in the ensuing session to remove the impediment presented to the court of justice.

REVOLUTION AT RIO JANEIRO.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Samuel Woodhouse, of the U. S. Navy, who arrived here in the brig Georgetown Packet, 49 days from Rio Janeiro, for the following particulars of the revolution which took place there, in February last.

On the 26th February, the troops doing duty in the city, by a previous arrangement with the Prince Don Pedro, marched, at dawn of day, to the Theatre Square, and two officers of the Caquadores regiment, appeared in the Rua Devita, on horseback, proclaiming the constitution. The Prince Don Pedro, about day break, appeared on the Theatre Square, and the officers informed him of the wishes of the troops and people—that they wanted the constitution which might be given to Portugal by the cortes at Lisbon.

The Prince asked to be allowed to consult his father, which being conceded, he rode off, saying he would be back directly. The king, on being informed of the state of things, authorized the Prince to comply with the people's wishes, and he returned and promised the constitution required, which was sworn to at once, by himself and the gentlemen who had been previously nominated to the ministry by the party of the constitution which was afterwards confirmed by the king, and all the royal family swore to observe the constitution that might be given to Portugal by the cortes, in Lisbon, and that the same should be extended to all his Majesty's dominions. There were accordingly illuminations for nine nights, and no disturbance of the public tranquillity occurred throughout the whole of this sudden reform.

Since the people have begun to reflect coolly on the state of things, there are apprehensions entertained that a partial recolonization of the Brazils will be attempted, as the change in the state of things has been wholly brought about by the Portuguese faction, and the king having announced his intention to go to Portugal with his family, leaving only the Prince and Princess Royal, until the deputies from the Cortes (who are soon expected with a copy of the constitution adopted) shall arrive, when they will follow, after making such dispositions as the state of things may call for. General distrust pervades the country, and business is wholly at a stand. No sales are making of foreign goods but in trifling amounts, and the produce of the country is very scarce and high in price.

A large part of the white population of Rio, it is said, will follow the King; however this may be, it is anticipated that foreign commerce will be more restricted than heretofore. The tythes will be removed and an additional export duty on all the produce of the country exported, will be collected at all the custom houses of Brazil of ten per cent. on the market price, making altogether 12 per cent. export duty.

FROM MEXICO.

In a Havana paper of the 25th is the following important article: "The brig Rayo, from Campeachy, brings the news, that just before her sailing from that port the Spanish brig Thirtieth of May, had arrived there in a short passage from Vera Cruz, and brought the positive information that the insurrection in the Kingdom of Mexico had been ineffectual, the principal leader, Col. Yturvide, having solicited and obtained pardon for his offence: That two battalions of his troops had previously gone over to the King's authorities, and said Leader had also delivered to the same authorities half a million of dollars out of the treasure, which he had before taken possession of."

DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, MAY 14.

The expedition now preparing for the South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by the elegant ship of the line commanded by Commodore Stewart, does honor to the administration. Not only will the voyage display our flag and protect our commerce, along the coasts and in the seas visited, but will afford a noble specimen of our power and moderation wherever the vessel may go. It may be expected the Franklin will, before her return, circumnavigate the globe. During her course, there will be great scope for maritime observations to naturalists. The opportunities for making observations in zoology, botany, and mineralogy, will be no less advantageous. There is the most solid assurance that the able and intelligent commander, the friend of science, will give every practicable facility to such researches. There never was so good and favorable an occasion for young gentlemen to embark in an enterprise of great promise. Valuable discoveries may be anticipated, and new and rare productions from the countries visited be brought home. Protection, subsistence, the means of prosecuting inquiries, and the fame and honor resulting therefrom, are all presented to the qualified persons who aspire to this high destination.

WOODSTOCK, (VA.) MAY 9.

Fire!—On Friday the 26th ult. the barn be-

longing to Mr. William Cunningham, sen'r, of Hardy county, was discovered to be on fire about 2 o'clock in the morning; all exertions possible were made to save the property and horses within, but were unavailing. A very large quantity of grain was consumed, together with fifteen head of horses; among them a celebrated imported horse, belonging to Mr. Hyde, of Orange county, Va. which would have commanded 3000 dollars. Mr. C. supposes it to be the work of an incendiary, as there was no person belonging to the family near the barn with a light. We trust the perpetrator will be brought to justice, and receive such punishment as the law inflicts.

LARGE CALF.

WORCESTER, MASS. MAY 9.—A heifer calf, raised by major Aaron Brooks, in Petersham, only 11 months and 26 days old, was slaughtered on the 26th of April last, which weighed 629 pounds. Weight of the fore quarters, 222 lbs. do. do. hind quarters, 285, do. do. hide, 70, do. do. rough tallow, 52.—Total weight 629.

The calf had the milk of one cow only, and that for about 9 months. Beat this, and major Brooks will try again.

Dr. Chapman and Dr. Pattison have had a personal rencontre in the streets of Philadelphia, where the parties handled each other very roughly. We regret to see men of acknowledged merit like these forgetting what is due to their reputations and a polished community. In New-York, we are fortunately exempt from such medico-pugilistic exhibition.—*Nat. Advocate.*

Dr. TOBIAS WATKINS, of Baltimore, has been appointed, by the President, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, under the recent treaty with Spain; and Mr. JOSEPH FORREST, of this city, has been, in like manner, appointed the Clerk attached to the Commission.—*Nat. Intel.*



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The poetical communication, "Death and the Grave," by one of our correspondents, has been under consideration for some time; and we have finally concluded not to publish it. It is an unequal production, possessed of some beauties, and more blemishes. Some of its thoughts are original, and the metaphor used in the two first stanzas certainly conveys a "new idea," but too burlesque a one for so grave a subject. We would publish, however, the three concluding stanzas, were it not for two unlucky lines in one of them, which we do not feel ourselves at liberty to alter. The author is capable of writing well; and we shall at any time be glad to hear from him.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

Comparison often leads to important discoveries, and sometimes to very singular ones; and our readers will not be a little surprised when we inform them, that it has led us to the discovery of a wonderful agreement between the principles and opinions of the anti-conventionists in this state and those of a certain European *legitimate*, and a powerful member of the Holy Alliance! We should hope there is no sympathy or community of interests between them; but that this harmony of opinion and sentiment is merely the effect of chance. But to come to the proof.

Soon after the arrival of the Emperor Francis at Laybach, for the purpose of holding the famous legitimate conference, which has resulted in the occupation of Naples, and, in fact, of all Italy, by the Austrian forces, the professors of the Lyceum at that city presented an address to their royal master, who condescended to reply to it in a short but memorable speech. "Remain," says he, "ever faithful to what is *ancient*; for what is *ancient* is good, and our ancestors found it so. Why should it not be the same with us? People are elsewhere occupied with new notions, which I cannot approve, and which I never shall approve. From such notions preserve yourselves; attach yourselves to nothing but what is positive." Is this the language of the dark ages, or of the 19th century? Of a wise man, or a fool? It is the language of an *Emperor*; and our readers can graduate the scale of his intellect as they please.

Now is there not a remarkable similarity in the arguments of the Emperor Francis against reform, and of our Eastern friends against a Convention? "Remain ever faithful to what is *ancient*," says the Emperor; "Stick to the constitution *as it is*," say the East. "People are elsewhere occupied with new notions, which I cannot approve; "We are opposed to innovation," say the East; we are satisfied with the constitution as it is; we shall always approach it with the utmost sanctity;" for it is "*ancient*; and what is *ancient*" must, unquestionably, when we have

such high authority for saying so, be "*good*." The comparison might be extended to a greater length; but it has gone far enough to show that the Emperor of Austria is not alone in his great veneration and respect for what is *ancient*, and in his dislike to the improvements and liberal views of the present age: that the Holy Alliance are not the only persons who are afraid to trust the people, or who will not trust them, with the management of their own interests: that *principles* are every where the same; and that their operations are similar under one form of government as well as another. Circumstances may vary the form of operation, and the features of these principles; but their distinctive characteristics, under whatever circumstances or systems of government, are immutably the same.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Concord, May 28, 1821.

MESSRS. BINGHAM & WHITE:

Your paper of the 15th ultimo, contains a statement, by which it would appear that I am a candidate for Congress. I therefore take this method to inform you, and through the medium of your paper, the public, that I am not a candidate; nor will I be, at the ensuing election. Various reasons might be urged why I cannot become a candidate at this time; one is this—if I should consent to become a candidate for any public trust, I feel myself in duty bound to yield to the solicitations of my friends, by serving them as I have heretofore done, in the State Legislature. Before dismissing this subject, I cannot avoid tendering my unfeigned acknowledgments to those numerous and respectable friends, in the district, who have solicited me to offer, and promised me their support, in the event that I should have become a candidate to represent them in the National Legislature.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE KLUTTS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

EXTRAORDINARY DELUSION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

A short time since, an old man, who styled himself an Indian Preacher, passed through the western part of North-Carolina, on his way to the North. While in this state, he endeavored to impose upon our citizens a belief, that he had invented the *Perpetual Motion*! What is still more extraordinary, he affirms that he was led to this discovery by immediate inspiration from heaven!!! And what is equally strange, many of our citizens do firmly believe in this ridiculous tale!!! I know of nothing that so conspicuously shows the hateful head of superstition, as this, since the dreaming days of Peter the Hermit. Such opinions are, absolutely, a stigma on the age we live in, and contradictory to every idea of COMMON SENSE.

GOVERNMENT OF FLORIDA.

We have already announced the appointment of general Jackson to the office of governor of West and East Florida. We are now enabled to announce the following additional appointments connected with the government of that territory, and the collection of the revenue therein: *Elizius Fromentin*, of Louisiana, to be judge of the United States for West Florida. *William P. Du Val*, of Kentucky, to be judge of the United States for East Florida. *William G. D. Worthington*, of Maryland, to be secretary of East Florida, to reside at St. Augustine. *George Walton*, of Georgia, to be secretary of West Florida. *Alexander Anderson*, of Tennessee, to be attorney of the United States for West Florida. *James G. Forbes*, of New-York, to be Marshal of the United States for West Florida. *Alexander Scott*, of this district to be Collector of the Customs for the Port of Pensacola. *Mark Harden*, of North Carolina, to be Collector of the port of St. Marks. *John Rodman*, of New York, to be Collector at St. Augustine. *William S. Smith*, to be naval officer for the port of Pensacola. *Charles Jenkins*, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the same port. *Richard S. Hackley*, to be surveyor and inspector at St. Augustine. *Nat. Intel.*

Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Spain, left this city, with his family, on the 16th ultimo, on his way to an Eastern port, to embark, on his return to Spain. *ib.*

The private letters which have been received in this city from officers on board the Congress frigate are dated in the middle of March. They represent the crew of the vessel to have suffered greatly during her passage from Manila. Sixty-five of the crew have died since the vessel left the United States, which was in May, 1819. Of these, thirty-three died within 10 or 15 days, of the cholera morbus. The scurvy made its appearance near the Cape of Good Hope, and there were upwards of ninety men on the sick list of the ship on her arrival at Rio Janeiro: at the last

accounts, however, the sickness was decreasing. Mr. Sumpter, our former Minister to the government of Portugal, and his family, it is said, were to return to the United States in the Congress. She is probably by this time arrived in Hampton Roads. *ib.*

The United States' schooner Shark was launched on the 18th ultimo, a few minutes after ten o'clock, at the navy yard in this city. She went off in fine style, and had her masts in soon after. Her measurement is about 180 tons; and she has been built under the act of Congress for building five such, intended to be employed in the Gulf of Mexico and the West India Seas. *ib.*

The United States' frigate Constitution, Capt. Jones, sailed from Boston on the 13th ult. for the Mediterranean. The Constitution is to relieve the line of battle ship Columbus, now on that station. *ib.*

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press.

Was killed instantly, on the 11th inst. by a flash of lightning, on the place of William Esher, three miles from the city, a young man by the name of *Peter Miller*, while at work in the garden.—He was struck on the right side of his head, tore his hat to pieces, the hair on the right side of his head was burnt, it run down the body, the case of his watch was a little melted, the shoe on his left foot was torn off. The shock was so great that it threw his body some yards from the place where he was struck.

TURKEY.

Translated for the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 10.—A long time since the Pacha of Egypt found himself wrestling with the hordes of Nubia, and the Mamelukes, who devastated the country for the plunder. He lately gave to his son Ishmael Pacha, the command of an armed corps of five thousand men, who took up his march and encountered the enemy at five days march from Dongolah. The enemy opposed him with an armed corps of about four thousand men, infantry and cavalry. A bloody combat ensued, many men being killed, wounded and taken prisoners; and although victorious, the Pacha was constrained to remain in the interior of Nubia. The Pacha conducted the principal prisoners to his camp, and made an address to them, in which he endeavored to make them know his power and that of his father; he then made to them rich presents, and sent them to their own homes, recommending them to tell their own chiefs, that if they would be tranquil and submit themselves he would not destroy them. The army of Ishmael Pacha was enfeebled by the combat: although it was true, he had been victorious, the result was not certain. Mahomed Ali Pacha was obliged to send a reinforcement to his son, in order to retire with some advantage from his victory. The Beys of the Mamelukes would not submit themselves; having quitted the country of Sennaar, situated between the Nile, the Gulf of Arabia, and Abyssinia, in order to take their flight to Morocco, by the great desert of Africa, if necessary.

The officers of the port, have circulated a report which was communicated to the foreign ambassadors, that the army of the grand seignor had gained a wonderful victory upon the troops of Ali Pacha, and that the Tartars had carried many sacks full of heads to Constantinople. These reports have been considered false for several days; and we learn that on the contrary, the troops of Ali Pacha had made a sortie upon the camp of Pacha Bey, and come near taking him. The troops of Ali Pacha, having driven the Turks from the field, pushed on to Prevesa, where they were joined by 6000 Albanians, eager to enlist under the banners of their old master. The first report was undoubtedly untrue, as the *soldier* trophies of the Tartars have not been placed, as usual, up at the Seraglio.

ROYAL SCANDAL.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Paris, March 10.

"The Duchess d'Angouleme expects in a few months, to give another heir to the throne of France! The friends of the Duchess de Berri console themselves with the possibility of this repetition of Sarah's miracle proving only a daughter, who will, of course, not interfere with the claims of the Duke de Bordeaux. Some doubt the fact altogether, and attribute the change in Madame's appearance to the dropsy, whilst more malicious commentators give the same origin both to the infant Duke and his embryo cousin, and attribute each to the cleverness of the court man-mauve. It is also industriously rumored in the court circle here, that Fouché, before he died, sent a sealed package to the king, containing some strange documents, and among others, proofs of the illegitimacy of the king of Rome." *[London paper.]*

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

THE above reward will be given to any person who will return to me, at Clementstown, Rowan county, my apprentice, PETER DANIELS, who has left me without my consent. Said apprentice is between nineteen and twenty years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, slender made; had on, when he left me, a pair of blue woollen pantaloons, a broadcloth coat, waistcoat not recollected, and a wool hat. I forewarn all persons from employing or harboring said apprentice. BENTON CLEMONS.

Rowan, May 24, 1821.

Train Oil.

10 Barrels of Train Oil for sale, low for cash. Apply to the PRINTERS. May 1, 1821.—47

Negroes for Sale.

ON the last Thursday in June, at the Court-House in Salisbury, will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable YOUNG NEGRO Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased. J. A. PEARSON, Executor. E. PEARSON, Executor.

May 29, 1821.—454

Yadkin Navigation Company.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Yadkin Navigation Company, will be held in the town of Lawrenceville, on Wednesday, the 20th of June next. A. D. MURPHY, President.

May 18, 1821.

3 51

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. S. Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life; therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from EIGHT to SIX cents per mile. Gentlemen traveling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference. The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, about 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock. JOHN LANE.

May 22, 1821.—50

For Sale,

THE well known stand in Lexington, N. C. known by the name of the *SWAN TAVERN*; with one and a half Town Lots, with good Stables, a Kitchen, and all necessary Out-Houses. The Dwelling-house is roomy, and well furnished with furniture, which may be had by the purchaser.

Also, 130 acres of good LAND, joining town. The plantation is in a high state of cultivation. I will make the payments easy, as times are hard. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

May 7th, 1821.

10w49

MICHAEL BEARD.

SIX CENTS REWARD,

FOR delivering to me my apprentice, *Formin F. Tucker*, who left me on the 1st day of May, 1821. Those who harbor him, or employ him, shall be liable to prosecution. ELON FEIMSTER.

Iredell County, N. C. May 14, 1821.—452

Estate of Jacob Tacker.

NOTICE.—At Rowan County Court, May term, 1821, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Tacker, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and those who have claims, to exhibit them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

May 25, 1821.—453P

ZEBULON HUNT, Admr.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Rutherford County:

ROBERT K. WILSON vs. William Beatty: Original attachment, levied on land. It is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Rutherford, on the 2d Monday in July next, and replevy, plead, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, and the property condemned, subject to the plaintiff's recovery. 6wt56 Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ASHE COUNTY.

WAUGH & FINLY vs. James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May Session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him. 10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ASHE COUNTY.

GEORGE BOWER vs. James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him. 10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ASHE COUNTY.

LEONARD SHOWN vs. James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him. 10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ASHE COUNTY.

KOONROD SMITTIAT vs. James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him. 10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Equity, March Term, 1821.—Montford Stokes vs. John Charniack. In this cause it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless John Charniack, who resides out of this state, and is a defendant in this cause, shall appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court house in Wilkesborough, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.—March 19, 1821. J. GWYN, Jun. C. J. F.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scorr.



FROM MOORE'S SACRED MELODIES.

Go, let me weep—there's bliss in tears,
When he who sheds them, inly feels
Some ling'ring stain of early years
Effaced by every drop that steals.
The fruitless showers of worldly wo
Fall dark to earth, and never rise;
While tears that from REPENTANCE flow,
In bright exhalation reach the skies.
The warmest sigh that pleasure heaves
Is cold, is faint, to those that swell
The heart, where pure repentance grieves
O'er hours of pleasure, lov'd too well!
Leave me too sigh o'er hours that flew
More idly than the summer's wind,
And while they pass'd a fragrance threw,
And left no trace of sweets behind.

ABSENCE.....BY CAMPBELL.

'Tis not the loss of love's assurance,
'Tis not doubting what thou art,
'Tis the too, too long endurance
Of absence that afflicts my heart.
The fondest thoughts two hearts can cherish
When each is lonely doom'd to weep,
Are fruits, on desert isles, that perish,
Or riches buried in the deep.
What, though untouch'd by jealous madness,
Our bosom's peace may fall to wreck;
Th' undoubting heart, that breaks with eagerness,
Is but more slowly doom'd to break.
Absence! is not the soul torn by it,
From more than light, or life, or death?
'Tis *Lethe's gloom*, without its quiet,
The *pain* without the *peace* of Death.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

DEBATING CLUBS.

We insert the following extracts on the utility of Debating Societies, at the suggestion of a friend. We do it more willingly, as there is an institution of the kind in Salisbury, which was organized some time since, by a few spirited young gentlemen, who are ambitious to become distinguished in something more laudable than *sensual gratification*—but which, owing to the remissness of some of its members, the inquisitorial and prying curiosity, and officious prognostics of wisacres unconnected with it, is now in rather a languishing condition:

“Dr. Franklin was always a warm supporter of Debating Clubs, and was one of the first who advocated their efficacy in this country. He founded one of them in this city which existed upwards of thirty years, composed of a numerous body of respectable citizens.

“Societies of this nature have been frequently objected to upon a plea that they are beneficial to none but professional *Lawyers*, &c.—but this unwarrantable prejudice cannot be indulged for a moment in a reasonable mind, if the least consideration is bestowed upon them. I affirm that they are advantageous to *every person*. It is not exclusively the *oratorical powers* which may be improved by them; the intellectual powers of the mind are expanded commensurately with the improvement of the voice, action and gesture. And who, in public or private life, will deny the necessity of mental improvement?

“In the discussion of Historical subjects considerable benefits must arise; the mind is necessarily led to history for information which would not perhaps otherwise be acquired. Self-resolution to study does not prevail. And without that animation which a spirit of contention always excites, we frequently become languid, and disregard the essential knowledge of literature. Debating Societies fertilize the ideas—add fluency to the speech—promote confidence in the timid speaker—and, in short, to ‘take them for all in all, they represent to us a mass of information, without a counteracting objection, which the most sceptical understanding cannot presume to deny.

“In the various vicissitudes of life, it is not unnatural to suppose that nearly every individual at some future period, will be under the necessity of promulgating his sentiments upon matters of public or private import; for where is the person who could *tacitly* listen to the unreasonable and fallacious dictates of another? But who would be enabled to stand before a numerous and critical audience, *furi qua sentiatur*, without the benefit of experience?

“It always conveys a pleasing sensation to the reflecting mind to witness an association of young Gentlemen, stimulated by a fervid

desire of distinguishing themselves in mental qualifications. It convinces us that they are exalted with a superior sense of the infinite bounties of their Creator—and that their minds soar above the elements of mediocrity.”

“It is an old adage that ‘large oaks from trifling acorns grow,’ which is very obviously exemplified in the exaltation of the human mind. Let the above maxim be verified; and let every young person persevere in a cause of so much utility. While success and prosperous precedents point out the path, let us steer upon the unerring criterion—and the auspicious zephyrs will waft the bark to shores of prosperity and fame. AMICUS.”

EXTRACT.

The rise, aggrandizement, decline, and fall of the Roman power, are included within the compass of twelve centuries. The mighty empire, like the majestic temples that adorned her capital, was broken into fragments, and divided among numerous nations. At the end of that period, by the incursions of foreign armies, the first foundations of those kingdoms were laid, which are now the most distinguished in the history of the western world. The Saxons contended successfully with the natives for the possession of Britain. Gaul and Spain were divided between the Franks, Visigoths, Suevi, and Burgundians; Africa was exposed to the Vandals and Moors; and Italy was filled by an army of northern barbarians. Constantinople, which continued for some centuries after the reign of its celebrated founder, to give an imperfect representation of imperial splendor, was finally taken by the Turks with its dependent territories. The Roman empire resembled the Danube, which, after pouring a grand and impetuous flood, and receiving the supply of large rivers, is divided into various streams, before it mixes with the ocean.

The Romans, illustrious as they were for the dignity of their character, their martial prowess, and the extent of their empire, hold forth a splendid light for the guidance of mankind. Their virtues in the prosperity of the Commonwealth, and their vices in its decline, furnish examples and cautions to persons of all succeeding times. In those kings and emperors, who were remarkable for purity of character, monarchs may find examples worthy of their imitation; and commonwealths may be taught, from the disorders of their factions, what limits to prescribe to the ambition of the wealthy, and what curb to impose upon the licentiousness of the populace. To be conversant with this important history is to view mankind engaged in the fullest exercise of patriotism, courage, and talents; or to contemplate them enervated by luxury, debased by corruption, and sunk into the most abject disgrace.

.....O Luxury!

Bane of elated life, of affluent states,
What dreary change, what ruin is not thine?
How doth thy bowl intoxicate the mind,
To the soft entrance of thy rosy bower
How dost thou lure the fortunate and great!
Dreadful attraction! while behind thee gapes
The unfathomable gulf, where Ashur lies
O'erwhelmed, forgotten, and high-boasting Cham,
And Elam's haughty pomp, and beauteous Greece,
And the great Queen of Earth, imperial Rome.

DYER'S FLEECE.

FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

Light is one of the most astonishing productions of the creative skill and power of God.—It is the grand medium by which all his other works are discovered, examined, and understood, so far as they can be known. Its immense diffusion and extreme velocity are alone sufficient to demonstrate the being and wisdom of God.—Light has been proved, by many experiments, to travel at the astonishing rate of 194,188 miles in one second of time! and comes from the sun to the earth in eight minutes 11 43-50 seconds, a distance of 95, 513,794 English miles.

On the nature of the Sun there have been various conjectures. It was long thought that it was a vast globe of fire, 1,384,462 times larger than the earth; and that it was continually emitting from its body innumerable millions of fiery particles, which being extremely divided, answered for light and heat, without occasioning any ignition or burning, except when collected in the focus of a convex lens or burning glass.—Against this opinion, however, many serious and weighty objections have been made; and it has been so pressed with difficulties, that philosophers have been obliged to look for a theory less repugnant to nature and probability. Dr. Herschel's discoveries, by means of his immensely magnifying telescopes, have, by general consent of philosophers, added a new habitable world to our system, which is the SUN. Without stopping to enter into detail, which would be improper here, it is sufficient to say, that these discoveries tend to prove, that what we call the sun is only the atmosphere of that luminary; that this atmosphere consists of various elastic fluids, that are more or less lucid and transparent; that as the clouds belonging to our earth are probably decompositions of some of the elastic fluids belonging to the atmosphere itself, so we may suppose that in the vast atmosphere of the sun, similar decompositions may take place, but with this difference, that the de-

compositions of the elastic fluids of the Sun are of a phosphoric nature, and are attended by lucid appearances, by giving out light. The body of the Sun he considers as hidden generally from us, by means of this luminous atmosphere; but what are called the maculae or spots on the Sun, are real opening in this atmosphere, through which the opaque body of the Sun becomes visible—that this atmosphere itself is not fiery or hot, but it is the instrument which God designed to act on caloric or latent heat; and that heat is only produced by the solar light acting upon and combining with the caloric or matter of fire contained in the air, and other substances which are heated by it.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The New-York “Literary and Scientific Repository,” for April, 1821, contains a review of a new work, entitled “An Examination of the new Tariff proposed by the Hon. Henry Baldwin, a representative in Congress,” from which we have selected the following remarks on a subject which has been productive of much windy debate and gloomy prophecy, viz. *balance of trade*. Quite a different view is given of the subject from that exhibited in the speeches and writings of the advocates of a farther increase of the duties on foreign manufactures.

This balance of trade, although an object of unceasing alarm to statesmen of a certain description, can never be detected by its actual presence. We are generally directed to search for it in the books of the treasury department; and if we there find our imports to exceed our exports, we are confidently assured that this mysterious influence is exerting itself hostilely to our interest. A simple illustration of the application of this theory, will show the wisdom of this mode of estimating national profit and loss. A vessel clears from Baltimore for Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, the first cost of which is ten thousand dollars: As we retain a sufficient quantity of the article for our home consumption, the surplus is useless to us: In England the cotton is sold, and the proceeds laid out in their manufactures, which are taken to Lima and there exchanged for copper, which is brought to this country and sold for 20,000 dollars. Now, the greater the profits of the voyage are found to be, the more the imports will exceed the exports;—& the balance of trade is thus made out to be against us, in the same degree that the voyage has added to the aggregate wealth of the country. The whale and sea fisheries, and the foreign carrying trade, in which no exports appear, and their returns are all profits, are proved, by this ingenious theory, to be the most ruinous of all possible commercial adventures. We refer the reader to the perspicuous view of this subject, which the work before us contains. We extract his concluding remarks.

“It would be an endless task to follow the capital of this country, winding its way through a thousand channels, borne on the wings of enterprise, and guided by profit, until it finally reaches that spot upon the globe, where it may be profitably vested in the articles which are most wanted in the United States, and where the best may be bought at the cheapest rate; or seeking through the medium of exchange, that nation, among the nations of the earth, to which the United States may at the moment be indebted. And is it in the power of any Secretary of the Treasury in the world; is it in the power of any man, to ascertain what becomes of the cargoes shipped from the United States, after they have left the country? to watch a thousand ships on every ocean and every sea? to follow every bale of cotton, barrel of flour, bushel of corn, or hoghead of tobacco, until it reaches the market, where the American merchant parts with it for ever? Is it in the power of man to collect from a million of traders the nett amount which each invoice produced in the foreign country? Until the American merchant parts with his goods, the property is still his, it still is a part of the property of his country. And is it not folly, after this property, under the direction of Americans, has been transferred from place to place for years, (probably accumulating some profit on each voyage,) and is at last received into the United States,—is it not downright folly, to make up our account with the world, and charge it against commerce, as augmenting the balance of trade against us?

In taking an enlarged view of the business of this nation with the world, there seems to be an absurdity in the very idea of a balance of trade against it. It is admitted by all that this is the most flourishing country in the world, and that its wealth is increasing, in a ratio to its capital, more rapidly than that of any other nation. When we see her doubling her wealth; when we know that she is receiving an annual increase of population and wealth from the old nations in the world, it is impossible to believe that an unfavorable balance of trade can exist.”

If the imports of a nation exceed its exports, it only shows that more property comes into the country than passes out of it. If this mode of doing business can be continued by us for a series of years, the conclusion is inevitable, either that

the condition of these countries with whom we trade is such as to compel them to exchange with us in a manner highly to our advantage; or that we possess means of placing investments to our credit abroad, independent of the mere articles we export. Now, we maintain, that notwithstanding the clamour of distress and ruin daily rung in our ears, we do enjoy both of these advantages.

LITERARY.

We have perused a letter from an intelligent gentleman in London stating, among other things, that there are two more novels in the press, from the mysterious Author of *Waverley*. Mr. Washington Irving's *Sketch Book* has passed to its fourth edition. The publisher, Mr. Murray, has observed that the sale of this work is unexampled—considering the high price of the numbers and that the author has been heretofore unknown to fame. Mr. Irving has been travelling in France with a view to new Sketches. The picture recently painted by our young townsman Mr. G. S. Newton, and sold to Mr. Hope in London, has been so admired, that with the owner's consent, it is to be engraved by one of the best artists who applied to him for that purpose. One of the publications in noticing the merits of this painting observes, that “it does honor to the country where the author was born, and to the British school, where he was educated.” *Bost. Int.*

Religious.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

[SELECTED.]

In the volumes of sacred history there is an impartiality of narrative, which is an undoubted characteristic of truth. If we read the *Lives of Plutarch*, or the *History of Livy*, we soon discover that these writers composed their works under the influence of many prejudices in favour of their respective countries. A veil is thrown over the defects of their heroes, but their virtues are placed in a strong light, and painted in vivid colours. In the Scriptures, on the contrary, both of the Old and the New Testament, the strictest impartiality prevails. The vices of David, Solomon, and their successors, are neither concealed nor palliated. There is no ostentation of vanity, no parade of panegyric; virtue charms with her native beauty, and vice acquires no disguise to conceal her deformity. The characters of persons are sketched, and the effects of the passions are represented without reserve or concealment, and the moral to be drawn from each description is so obvious, as to account for the frequent omission of remarks and applications. The abject condition of the Jews, when prohibited the use of weapons of war by the victorious Philistines, their relapses into idolatry, their perverseness of disposition, and their various defeats and captivities, with every circumstance of private as well as public disgrace, are recorded without palliation or reserve. Always rising superior to the motives which induce other authors to violate the purity and degrade the majesty of truth, these writers keep one great and most important end constantly in view, and show the various methods by which the providence of God effected his gracious designs; how he produced good from evil, and employed the sins and follies of mankind as the instruments of his gracious purposes.

To peruse the holy Scriptures is one of the first employments of childhood. We cannot fail to congratulate ourselves that our time has been thus occupied, when our judgment is sufficiently mature to form a comparative estimate of the various productions of literature, and we are fully able to determine their usefulness. And it will be found, as life is verging towards its close, when every other book begins to be insipid and uninteresting, that the HOLY BIBLE, which includes the most ancient records of time, the clearest evidences of a divine revelation, and the joyful promises of eternal happiness, will attract us more and more, as old age advances, and will afford us that divine solace and inexpressible satisfaction which no other writings can give.

“I durst appeal to the judgment of a candid reader, that there is no history so pleasant as the sacred. Set aside the majesty of the inditer, none can compare with it for the magnificence and antiquity of the matter, the sweetness of compiling, the strange variety of memorable occurrences; and if the delight be such, what shall the profit be esteemed of that which was written by God for the salvation of men? I confess no thoughts did ever more sweetly steal me and time away than those which I have employed in this subject: and I hope none can equally benefit others; if the mere relation of these holy things be profitable, how much more when it is reduced to use!” *Bishop Hall's Meditations.*

Speed in bestowing doubles a gift.